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DESCRIPTION OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN GRANTED INTERVIEWS
BY HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARDINGE, 1910—1911 .

Abbott, V. D., The Hon'ble Mr. J. H.—Is an Additional Member of the Supreme Legislative Council and President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian Empire League. Successor to Mr. Madge. 15th Sept. 1913.
29th July 1915.

Abdul Jubbar, Khan Bahadur, Nawab, C. I. E.—He is a retired member of the Subordinate Executive Service, Bengal. Was a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council and given the C. I. E. in 1895. He was appointed Minister of the Bhopal State in 1897, from which post he retired in 1902. 13th Jan. 1911.

Abdulla Khan, Alizai, K. C. I. E., Nawab Sir Hafiz.—The Nawab is the representative of the Alizai Duranis who came from Kandahar a century ago. His father, Sir Gholam Hassan Khan, K. C. S. I., served the British Government with his sword and counsel for over 30 years. At the outbreak of the Second Sikh War he distinguished himself by his valour and skill in the capture of the Lakki Fort and by the way in which he frustrated the advance of rebel, Bannu garrison, on Multan. Throughout the campaign of 1857-58, he served as Native Commandant of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, a Corps which he himself raised, and under General Cureton, C. B., led through 15 general actions. After this he was our Envoy at Kabul for five years, and was Governor of Kandahar during Sir Donald Stewart's occupation. 2nd Aug. 1911.

The present Nawab succeeded his father in 1881. Lord Roberts called him his intimate and valued friend, and appointed him as Assistant Governor of Kabul. He succeeded his father as Native Commandant of the 15th Cavalry. He was sent down from Kabul in charge of the ex-Amir Yakub Khan. Since then he has done excellent service in all our frontier campaigns and has five sons, all of whom are in the army or civil employ. The Nawab wishes to see Your Excellency accompanied by his eldest son.

Lord Minto saw him in 1907 and 1910, and on one occasion his eldest son accompanied the Nawab, and he was also given an interview with the Prince of Wales during His Royal Highness' visit to India in 1906.

Abdul Majid, The Hon'ble Nawab, Bar.-at-Law, of Allahabad.—Is a lawyer and large landholder, a man of moderate views and quiet disposition and carries weight. He was invited, as a representative of the Mahommedan community, to attend the Conference held in Simla to discuss the question of Mahommedan representation on the reformed Legislative Councils. Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 30th Jan. 1911.
28th Feb. 1912.

Abdul Qaiyum, Khan Bahadur, Sahibzada, C. I. E., Assistant Political Officer, Khyber, and the senior Extra Assistant Commissioner of the North-Western Frontier.—Your Excellency expressed a desire to see him while he was in Simla on the Oriental Conference. Was given the C. I. E. in 1908. 19th July 1911.
20th July 1915.

Abdul Aziz, Mr., Bar.-at-Law.—Belongs to a Peshawar family, a great friend of Syed Ali Imam's family. A Vice-President of the Moslem League. Proposes to practise at the Calcutta Bar. 20th Mar. 1912.

Abdur Rahman, Dr.—

18th Jan. 1915.

Abdur Rahaman, Nawab A. F. M., Khan Bahadur, Bar.-at-Law, Second Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, and President of the Mahommedan Literary Society.—He is the son of a most influential Mahommedan, the late Nawab Abdul Latif, and has inherited some of his great influence. He is very much attached to Government and its officers, but is rather an excitable man and is apt to get fancies into his head about the bitter enmity shown by Hindus to Mussalmans and the wicked plots of the former. 23rd Jan. 1911.

Ahmad, Mr. A., Bar.-at-Law, I. S. O.—Is a Statutory Civilian, Magistrate and Collector, 1st grade, Bengal, was on special duty as Commissioner of Fisheries. He used to see something of Lord Curzon, with whom he was at Balliol, and Lord Minto. Has grievances about supersession, but does not want to talk about them. In 1910 Sir E. N. Baker did not recommend him for an interview with Lord Minto on the ground of his bringing forward personal matter for discussion. 7th Feb. 1912.

Sir E. Baker mentioned his name for the Indian Membership of the Bengal Executive Council.

3rd July 1912.

Ahmed, Lieutenant-Colonel Z. A., M. D., I. M. S. (retired).—Is the first Mahommedan who entered the Indian Medical Service and retired in 1903 after 31 years' service. In 1872 he was presented to the Court of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria by the late Duke of Argyle then Secretary of State for India.

He merely wishes to pay his respects. Your Excellency will see him on Wednesday at 2-20 p. m.

16th Nov. 1915.

Aiyar, The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswamy, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.—Indian Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Fort St. George: has represented on the Legislative Council, the Senate of the University of Madras. He is a High Court Vakil and one of the leaders of the Madras Native Bar. A man of conspicuous ability, thorough and sincere, sensible and moderate, though outspoken, in his views, to whose opinion the Government attach considerable weight. He has further rendered valuable service to the University as a member of the Syndicate, especially in connection with the New Regulations. The title of C. I. E. was conferred on him on 1st January 1908 and he was created a K. C. S. I. on 3rd January 1915.

Lord Pentland in introducing him to His Excellency the Viceroy wrote as follows :—

"One line only to mention to you our Indian Member of Council here, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, K. C. S. I., who leaves here tomorrow for Delhi, for your investiture. He has, as Local and Municipal Member, taken much interest here in Town-Planning, and looks forward much to the opportunity of seeing Delhi, present and future. Sir Sivaswami is hoping to be able to pay his respects to you; of course you met him when you were here".

He had an interview with Lord Minto on 28th January 1908.

10th July 1912.

18th June 1913.

17th Feb. 1914.

9th June 1914.

30th Nov. 1914.

11th Jan. 1916.

Ajmal Khan, Haziq-ul-Mulk Hakim Mahomed.—He is President of the Anjuman-i-Tibbia (the Medical Association of Delhi), and also physician to the Nawab of Rampur. Apart from his position as the best-known physician of the Yunani system of medicine in Northern India, he is very influential in political circles and has been using his influence, so far as is known, to restrain the extreme party of young Mahomedans. The only recent fact of interest about him is that he asked Government for a large grant towards the building of the Tibbia College for the teaching of Yunani medicine, which request was refused owing to the present stringency of the financial situation.

Sir Louis Dane says he is the most influential man in Delhi and recommends an interview.

He wants a site for a Unani College at Delhi. It was promised by the Punjab Government, but the promise was withdrawn owing to the change of status of Delhi. He also wants Your Excellency to lay the foundation stone.

He has promised to make these requests in writing.

He also wants Your Excellency to receive a deputation *re* (1) the representation of the medical (Unani) profession on local Councils, and (2) the recent legislation in Bombay *re* the registration of medical practitioners. About this also he will write. Was given Gold K.-I.-H. Medal, 1st January 1915.

He was given the Gold K.-I.-H. Medal, 1st January 1915.

28th May 1913.

Alipura, Kuar Harpal Singh, son of the Chief of.—Alipura is a very small State in the Bundelkhand Agency. Revenue about Rs. 53,000 and no salute. The Chief is a C. S. I. and was present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

He is here in the wedding train of Orchha.

22nd Mar. 1911.

Alwar, His Highness Maharaja Sawai Jey Singh, K. C. S. I., of.—His Highness is 29 years of age and was invested with ruling powers by Lord Curzon in 1903. The exercise of these powers were subject to certain restrictions which, however, were removed in 1909. He proceeded on a tour to Europe in April 1907 and returned on 30th August 1907. He was created K. C. S. I. on 1st January 1909. He was educated at the Mayo College.

The financial condition of the State is satisfactory, a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 48,55,800 being invested in Government promissory notes. The State has on several occasions placed its forces at the disposal of Government, and much to the gratification of the Durbar 700 of the infantry were despatched for service in China in August 1900.

The Agent to the Governor-General has recommended the grant of a K. C. I. E. to the Maharaja on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

Her Excellency will also see him immediately after this interview.

Andrews, Mr. C. F.—

29th July 1911

Arcot, Prince Ghulam Muhammad Ali of.—On whom the title has been conferred by Patent in recognition of his distinguished ancestry, is descended from the Nawabs of the Carnatic, who were originally Provincial Governors under the Kings of Hyderabad. His ancestor formally gave up their ruling rights in the time of Lord Minto, and Azim-ud-Daulah, who died in 1819, was the first titular Nawab. The present Prince succeeded his father in 1903. The latter died at Delhi, where he had gone to attend the Durbar. He is a Mahomedan by religion.

25th Nov. 1911

Arjan Singh, Bhai.—Is the adopted son of the late Bhai Narain Singh, and is a *Reis* of Bagrian in the Ludhiana District, Punjab. He owns considerable landed property and has influence all over the Malwa (south of the Sutlej) Sikh country. The family is one of very considerable antiquity, an ancestor, Rup Chand, having been a follower of the 6th Sikh Guru, Har Gobind, about 1630. Bagrian, the present home of the family, was given to an ancestor, Godar Singh, in return for hospitality shown to Dina Beg and Sadik Beg, Governors of the Delhi Emperors. A later ancestor, Bhai Mohar Singh, was honoured with a visit at Bagrian in 1807 by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who rewarded his hospitality with a grant of land. The father of Bhai Narain Singh (whose adopted son Bhai Arjan Singh is) was Bhai Supuran Singh, who remained loyal during the Mutiny, and put himself under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana, maintaining a small body of horse and foot at his own expense. Supuran Singh's son, Narain Singh, was adjudged to be an excellent example of the Sikh aristocracy and one of the most loyal and enlightened *Reises* of the Ludhiana District. He was a Viceregal *Durbari*, an honour first bestowed on his grandfather. His adopted son, Bhai Arjan Singh, is an Honorary Magistrate with both civil and criminal powers. He was President of the Chief Khalsa Diwan, Amritsar, but is believed since to have severed his connection with that body in order to support the rival Central Khalsa Diwan founded by the Tikka Sahib of Nabha. He is a member of the Council and Managing Committee of the Amritsar Khalsa College, to the funds of which he has subscribed liberally. He appears to be a man of progressive ideas, but is not known to have mixed himself up in any disloyal movements.

16th Aug.
3rd July 1911

Enquiries regarding the Sikh political movements have brought the name of Arjan Singh more prominently to notice. By a District Officer, who knew him intimately, he has been described as "a snake in the grass", and he is frequently spoken of as a double-dealer and a dangerous man. Whether such estimates of him are unduly alarmist or not, he is undoubtedly an active supporter of the Tat Khalsa movement, and is said to be an agent of Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia's party in the Sikh States. At present he is chiefly of interest owing to the position of power he occupies at the Nabha Court. The Bhagrian family are the hereditary priests of the Nabha House, the members of which receive baptism at their hands. Arjan Singh at present stands high in the favour of the new Maharaja, and it seems likely that he will exert himself in reconciling his patron and Sirdar Sundar Singh Majithia. If that is accomplished, the step will be an important one, in that it will reunite the two wings of the Tat Khalsa party and strengthen the power and influence of that party in the Sikh States.

*Report of the
Criminal
Intelligence
Dept., dated
18th June 1912.*

He is an interesting person and has been recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for an interview with Your Excellency.

Arur Singh of Amritsar, Sardar Bahadur.—Is Manager of the Golden Temple, Amritsar. He received the title of "Sardar Bahadur" in June 1910

20th Sept. 1911
17th Sept. 1911

or his loyal behaviour, and is an Honorary Magistrate with 1st class Criminal Powers. He is a Provincial Durbari and has the right of private entrée at Viceregal functions. He is well thought of by the District Officers, but as a Sikh of the old type he is not popular with new Sikhs or Jat Khalsa.

On the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab Your Excellency saw him on 20th September 1911.

23rd Sept. 1913.

Ashutosh Chaudhuri, Bar.-at-Law, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice.—Is at present officiating as Additional Judge in the Calcutta High Court, and has been recommended for a permanent vacancy *vice* Justice Harington.

22nd Aug. 1911.

May 1912.

May 1913.

15th Mar. 1916.

Azizuddin, Munshi, C. I. E., M. V. O., Assistant Director, Criminal Intelligence Department.—He was a Deputy Commissioner in the old Berar Commission and was specially selected for the Criminal Intelligence Department when that was first established. During the last few years he has had extremely delicate, and sometimes dangerous, work to perform and has carried it out with discretion and ability. From its very nature he has to efface himself and keep in the background, so that no one except his superior officers know anything of his work or even hear about him. He was strongly recommended for a C. I. E., which he received in 1909. He did the Criminal Intelligence work during His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's tour in 1905 and received the title of M. V. O. Was granted land in the Punjab in 1914 for his services.

Babar Shamsheer Jang, General, Rana Bahadur.—He is the second son of Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsheer Jang Bahadur, Prime Minister of Nepal. Has the rank of Lieutenant-General and is in charge of the State Police Department. A quick-witted, enthusiastic young man, but more likely to be led than to lead. 15th Feb. 1911.
1st Jan. 1916.
27th Mar. 1916.

Bahram Khan, The Hon'ble Nawab Sir, K. C. I. E., of Dera Ghazi Khan.—The Nawab is the head of the Mazari tribe in Dera Ghazi Khan and is a most loyal and useful border Chieftain. His word is law among the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and he is constantly employed on special work by the Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan. He is a nominated Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. He was promoted to K. C. I. E. in June 1912. 28th Aug. 1912.
10th June 1913.
5th Sept. 1914.

Baikuntha Nath De, Raja Bahadur, of Balasore.—He is a liberal and enlightened Zemindar of Bengal. Has a good reputation and position in society, and has been a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. Was created a Raja Bahadur in January 1904. His name is in the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's "Viceroy's Interview List". 18th Jan. 1911.

Banarji, The Hon'ble Justice Sir P. C., Kt.—Is a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, in recommending him for a Knighthood, wrote as follows :— 2nd Sept. 1913.

" Mr. Banarji has been in the service of Government for 41 years having joined as a Munsif in January 1872. He has been for over 19 years a Judge of the High Court; his work on the Bench has always been admirable; and he is respected and trusted by all classes. The present Chief Justice writes to me—

" His work in the High Court, extending over many years, has been of a very high order. In addition he did a great deal of University work."

I believe that Sir J. Stanley and Sir J. Edge held similar views. Bengalis have recently been much discredited in these Provinces; but there has never been any suggestion that Mr. Banarji has been other than an influence for good, and his loyalty and integrity have been beyond all shadow of doubt. His honour would produce the most lively gratification among all classes, both European and Indian, in these Provinces; and his long and distinguished judicial services give him a claim to special consideration."

He was knighted on the occasion of the King's Birthday 1913.

Ban Behari Kapur, C. S. I., Raja.—Father of the Maharaja Adhiraja of Burdwan. Was made C. S. I. in 1903. Sir A. Fraser said that he was one of his most trusted advisers, and that his predecessors had all entertained the highest opinion of him. He is a man of very moderate views and yet firm and straightforward in expressing them. Sir A. Fraser also said that he was a member of the committee appointed to consider the relations between landlord and tenant and thought he would be liked by Lord Minto who granted him interview on 2nd March 1906. He refused a seat on the Bengal Executive Council. 13th Jan. 1911

Banerji, The Hon'ble Dr. M. N.—Is an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 16th Mar. 1916.

Specialist for the Medical Bill.

Baroda, His Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Bahadur G. C. S. I., of.— 2nd Feb 1914.

Basdeo Singh, Shahzada.—Is the great-grandson of late Maharaja Ranjit Singh of the Punjab. Is now a Talukdar of Oudh paying an annual rent of Rs. 12,124-8-3 and is in the United Provinces Darbar List of the *ex-Royal* Family. The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces recommends him for an interview with Your Excellency. 26th July 1911.
9th July 1913.

3rd June 1914.

Benares, His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E.—He succeeded to the *gadi* on 13th June 1899. The family are Brahmins of the Bhumihar clan and their traditions go back to the year 1000. On January 1st, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress, his uncle was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and on his death in 1899 he was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, the present Raja. On February 8th, 1899, the late Maharaja Bahadur had been granted the privilege, as a personal distinction, of being addressed as "His Highness", and in September of that year the present Raja was granted the same privilege with the title of Maharaja Bahadur, also as a personal distinction. The Maharaja was created a G. C. I. E. on January 1st, 1898. He is entitled to a salute of 13 guns and was raised to the status of a Native Chief in 1910.

12th May 1913.

Bharatpur, His Highness the Maharaja Kishan Singh of.—

13th Jan. 1911.

14th Mar. 1912.

12th Sept. 1912.

18th Mar. 1914.

Bhupendra Nath Basu, The Hon'ble Mr.—Is an Attorney of the High Court. Has been a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He has been an Extremist, but of late has moderated his views and is inclined, if not to be a supporter of Government, to do all he can in the interests of law and order. At one time he was said to be a friend of Lala Lajpat Rai. Is a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

13th Dec. 1910.

11th Sept. 1912.

9th July 1913.

7th Sept. 1915.

Bije Chand, Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur).—The Chiefs of this State trace their descent from a ruling Rajput family in the south-west of Rajputana. Bilaspur ranks second amongst the Simla Hill States, and eighth among Native States of the Punjab. Raja Bije Chand was born on the 27th January 1873. He succeeded his father in 1889, being then about 16 years of age. During his minority the State was under a Council of Regency. He was invested with full powers in 1893. His administration was at first quite satisfactory, but after some years became the reverse, and frequent disobedience of the orders of Government caused trouble. Affairs reached a climax in 1901-02, and the Raja was called upon to appoint a Wazir approved by Government and to submit to certain conditions, which he accepted after considerable demur, but subsequently repudiated his acceptance. He was in consequence deprived of his powers as a Ruling Chief, and the State was administered by a Manager appointed by Government. In May 1908, however, sanction was conveyed to the restitution of the Raja's powers, subject to a certain conditions, on the understanding that all the terms to be imposed would remain in force only for one year, after which the Raja would be under no special conditions except the general obligation of consulting the Superintendent, Hill States, in all important matters.

The area of the State is 448 square miles, and the population 90,873. The revenue is estimated to be Rs. 1,90,000. Bilaspur, the capital, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, about 30 miles above Rupar.

The Raja is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. He was created a C. S. I. in December 1911.

13th Dec. 1910.

Binaya Krishna Deb, Raja of Sobhabazar.—An enlightened and liberal-minded man and a leader of the Hindu community in Calcutta. Received title of Raja in 1895. He is the son of the late Maharaja Kamal Krishna Deb and is fourth in descent from Maharaja Nava Krishna Bahadur of historical fame, who was the founder of Sobhabazar-Raj family. Nava Krishna Deb was the Munshi of Lord Clive. A full account of the Raja will be found in Sir Roper Lethbridge's "Golden Book".

11th Sept. 1912.

Bobbili, Maharaja Sir Venkatasvetachalpati Ranga Rao Bahadur, G. C. I. E., of.—The founder of the family came to this district in A. D. 1652 with the Foudar of Chicacole, Sher Mohammad Khan. The zemindari was lost to the family in war with French and Vizianagram about 1757 A. D., but was restored by the English about A. D. 1794. The present Maharaja is a member of the Venkatagiri family and a brother of the present Raja of Venkatagiri (Madras), and was adopted by the Bobbili family.

The Maharaja is a shrewd man of business, who manages his own Estate in every detail. Though his rents are high, his people are not unprosperous.

of a lakh of rupees. He has travelled in Europe, and is an enlightened man. He has taken a prominent place among the zemindars of the Madras Presidency and sat for many years as a Member of the Madras Legislative Council. He was created a K. C. I. E. in 1895 and promoted to G. C. I. E. in December 1911. The title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon him as a personal distinction in 1900. In that year he went to England as one of the two representatives of the Madras Presidency at the Coronation of the King-Emperor Edward VII. He represented Madras at the Diamond Jubilee of 1897. He also attended the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911.

About three years ago he started an Imperial League in Madras "for strengthening the sentiments of loyalty and obedience to constituted authority among the people and for co-operating with the authorities, as occasions arise, for the prevention and detection of political crime and the maintenance of law and order".

In March 1910 he was appointed the first Indian Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras and held that office until January 1911 when he resigned for family reasons. The pay which he drew as Member of Council during the life-time of the late King-Emperor Edward VII, he gave to the Madras Presidency Edward VII Memorial Fund. The pay which he has drawn during the present King-Emperor's reign he proposed to devote to the creation of an institute in Ootacamund for the use of Indian residents and visitors.

The Maharaja had many interviews with Lord Minto.

Bose, J. C., Dr., C. S. I., C. I. E., M. A., D. Sc.,—Is the senior Professor of Physics in the Presidency College, Calcutta. Was given a C. I. E. in 1903 and C. S. I. in 1911. Deputed to lecture before the Fellows of the Royal Society of Medicine in 1914, and while there he was invited in 1915 to address the leading Scientific Societies and Universities in the United States of America. Was also asked to address the Harvard and Clark Universities on the subject of "Control of Nervous Impulse in Plant and in Animals". 7th July 1915.

His Excellency, in granting Dr. Bose an interview, remarked—It has been with the greatest pleasure and sincere pride that I have read in the newspapers of the great success that Mr. Bose has achieved with his lectures before Scientific bodies in England and elsewhere on plant life. It has been a source of immense gratification to me to know that the foremost place in this special branch of research has been taken by one of India's most distinguished sons, and I feel confident that the success that he has achieved will only serve to stimulate his efforts and those of his pupils to other scientific investigations which will redound still further to the honour of those who conduct them and of India—the country of their birth.

Boulton, Mr. R. G. H. of the Anglo-Russian Bank and the Imperial Foreign Corporation.—Visited India in 1914 in connection with the opening of the Anglo-Russian Bank in India: has come out to India this year to discuss various matters in connection with the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited. 18th Dec. 1915.

Bukhtyar Shah, Sahebzada Muhammad, C. I. E.—Great-grandson of Tippoo Sultan and Head of the Mysore family. The title of C. I. E. was conferred on him in 1898. His father Shahzada Anwar Shah enjoyed the privilege of private entrée to Government House. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal recommended him last year for an interview. 20th Dec 1910.

Bundi, Raghubir Singh, H. H. Maharao Raja Sir, Bahadur, G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., K. C. S. I., of.— 10th Mar. 1914
29th Mar. 1916.

Burdwan, The Hon'ble Maharaja Adhiraja Sir Bejoy Chand Mahtab Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of.—One of the leading noblemen and landholders in Bengal. Is President of the Imperial League. Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 6th Dec 1911.
24th Mar 1911.
13th Sept. 1911.
20th Mar 1912.
11th Sept. 1912.
29th Mar. 1916.

Buta Singh, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E.—Commencing with the Afghan War he has been concerned as Contractor with the supply arrangements for most of the frontier campaigns including the Chitral Relief Expedition and the Tirah Campaign of 1897. He has also been employed in connection 14th Aug. 1912.
16th Dec. 1914.
9th Feb. 1916.

with camps and concentrations in India itself, such as the Delhi Durbar of 1903 and 1911, the Manœuvres of 1902-03 and the Amir's Camp at Agra in 1907. He was for many years the Vice-President of the Rawalpindi Municipal Committee. He has received large contracts from the Director of Temporary Works of Delhi, and was recently presented to Your Excellency at Delhi.

He had an interview with Your Excellency on 14th August 1912.

He is said to have a good deal of influence among the older and more orthodox Sikhs, but little among the younger ones.

Chandra Madhab Ghose, Sir, Kt.—Is a retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court and officiated as Chief Justice shortly before his retirement. He was knighted in June 1906. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal recommends him for an interview. 9th Jan. 1911.

Charanjit Singh, Sardar of Kapurthala.—He is the son of late Kunwar Suchet Singh who rendered valuable services to the Government during the Mutiny, and received *Khillat* from the Supreme Government. Is an Honorary Magistrate at Jullundur with 2nd class criminal powers. 28th Aug. 1912.
13th Nov. 1914.
25th Mar. 1916.

Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who was consulted in 1912, remarked about him as follows:—

“His Honour could not recommend this on the grounds of family alone, though, as a cousin of the Maharaja of Kapurthala and being in receipt of large allowances from the State under the orders of the Secretary of State, he is a person of consideration, and stands, *qua* family, in the same position as the late Sardar Partab Singh. He is well behaved and quite deserves the honour of an interview if His Excellency has time”.

He had an interview with Your Excellency on 28th August 1912.

Chatterji, Sir Pratul Chandra, Kt.—Is a retired Judge of the Punjab Chief Court. Was Judge for 14 years and discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the people and of the Government. Before his appointment to the Court, he had, as a member of the local bar, a high reputation, which he well sustained as a Judge. He has done useful work also as Fellow and Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University. Though a Bengali he has been one of the leaders of public thought in the Punjab for over 36 years, and has always exercised a wise and moderate influence. In 1909 the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab strongly recommended him for the honour of Knighthood, and stated that it would be much appreciated by the moderate Hindus of the Province. 3rd July 1912.

Chimubhai Madhowlal, Sir, Kt., C. I. E., of Ahmedabad.—Is the most prominent Native gentleman of Gujerat. In 1910 he gave sums aggregating six lakhs for the establishment of a Science College at Ahmedabad, and this donation is only the latest of a series of benefactions to public and charitable purposes. He has given Rs. 5,000 towards the laying out of a public garden, and Rs. 42,000 towards the cost of the Ranchodlal Chotilal High School, and one lakh to the Ranchodlal Chotilal Technical School, together with Rs. 12,600 as a fund for scholarships at Gujerat College. He was given a C. I. E. some years ago and was knighted in June 1910. He has also given Rs. 50,000 for the Dharampur Sanatorium and is anxious to give more. 7th Feb. 1911.
26th May 1915.

Chitnavis, The Hon'ble Mr. G. M., K. C. I. E.—Is an Honorary Magistrate in the Central Provinces. Has been and is now a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. He has been well spoken of by high officials, and was given a C. I. E. in 1905. In recommending him for the Legislative Council in 1906, Mr. Ismay, Officiating Chief Commissioner, wrote—“My best suggestion would be Gangadhar Madhav Chitnavis, C. I. E., who has already served on Council, and whose politics are well known. Despite his very moderate views he has, owing to his social position, a large following in the Central Provinces, and his nomination will be well received.” 23rd Jan. 1911.
7th Feb. 1912.
19th Sept. 1912.
15th Sept. 1913.
17th Feb. 1914.
20th Sept. 1915.
21st Mar. 1916.

He was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress at Nagpur and was stoned by the Extremists.

Cossimbazar, Manindra Chandra Nandi, The Hon'ble Maharaja of.—He is the 6th most important Hindu nobleman and Zemindar in Bengal. The Maharaja's position is one of importance in the Province, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal recommended that His Excellency the Viceroy should grant him an interview. Is an Elected Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him in 1908. He is the President of the Bengal Landholders' Association which presented an address of welcome on the 16th instant. 20th Dec. 1911.

Cutch, H. H. Maharav Sir Khengarji Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Rao of.— 4th March 1914.

Dacca, The Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Salimullah Bahadur, K. C. S. I., of.—30th Jan. 1911.
The premier nobleman of Eastern Bengal, bearing the hereditary title of Nawab. The family came originally from Kashmir, but for very many generations has been settled at Dacca, and has included a number of very distinguished and public-spirited men. He has been the leader of the party in favour of partition, and has shown singular courage in maintaining his view. He was given K. C. S. I. in 1909. He is a Member of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council.

(Died on the 17th January 1915.)

Dadabhoy, The Hon'ble Mr. M. B., Bar.-at-Law.—Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Central Provinces). In 1908, when Mr. Dadabhoy was recommended for Council, the Chief Commissioner remarked that he was as much a commercial man as a lawyer, had large investments, both in mining and cotton, and was much interested in industries. He has written books on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. His loyalty is unquestioned and he commands general confidence. 21st Jan. 1911.
16th Mar. 1916.

Daljit Singh, Sardar, of Kapurthala.—An Elected Member from Punjab of Imperial Legislative Council. 30th May 1912.
24th Feb. 1914.

Darbhanga, The Honble Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., of.—Succeeded his brother in 1898, and he is one of the largest zemindars of Bihar and Orissa. Was created K. C. I. E. in June 1902. In 1899 was granted the title of Maharaja Bahadur, which was made hereditary in 1907. He gave the munificent sum of 8 lakhs to the Famine Fund of 1900 and his contributions to many other charities are large. He was a Member of the Police Commission. 23rd Jan. 1911.
11th Mar. 1911
(See Mahakali Pathshala file.)
2nd Aug. 1911.
16th Jan. 1912.
22nd Jan. 1912.
8th July 1912.
13th July 1912.

He offered a statue of the late King-Emperor for Calcutta, but on the advice of the Lieutenant-Governor he contributed one lakh of rupees to the Bengal Provincial King Edward Memorial Fund instead. 31st May 1913.
7th June 1913.
11th Nov. 1914.

Is a Member of the Bihar and Orissa Executive Council. 15th Nov. 1914.
18th May 1915.
2nd Sept. 1915.
30th Nov. 1915.
18th Mar. 1916.
20th Mar. 1916.

Das, The Hon'ble Mr. M. S., C. I. E.—Leading Native in Orissa and head of the Native Christian community in that Province. He has served more than once in the Bengal Legislative Council and is a most patriotic Oriya. Mr. Bourdillon, the late Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, recommended his being decorated with the C. I. E. not only on account of his personal merits, but also as an encouragement to a backward province (1904, C. I. E.) 22nd Feb 1911.
24th Jan. 1912.
19th Sept 1913.
13th Mar. 1916.

Your Excellency saw him on 22nd February 1911 and on 24th January 1912.

Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Dewas (Junior), The Khasa Sahib of.—Is Minister to his brother the Chief of Dewas (Junior) and the State has been very well managed. 10th Jan. 1916.

He is a man of enlightened, if not advanced, views. He is married to a lady of the Barcda family.

Dhami, Hira Singh, Chief of.—The Dhami State ranks twelfth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States. The Rana's ancestor fled from Rajpura, near Patiala, and settled at Dhami when Shahab-ud-din Ghorî invaded India in the 14th century. The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur, but was made independent by the British by a *Sanad*, dated 4th September 1815. This *Sanad* was granted to Rana Gobardhan Singh, a boy of 12 who at that age fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas. His loyal services during the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his life time. His son, Fateh Singh, succeeded in 1867 and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tributes. He belongs to a Rajput family. Fateh Singh died in 1894, and was succeeded by the present Rana Hira Singh. 5th May 1913.

16th June 1911. *Dholpur, His Highness Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh of.*—The State is
 1st June 1914. under the Eastern Rajputana State Agency and has an area of 1,155 square
 miles yielding a revenue of Rs. 12,09,043. The Chief has joined the Imperial
 Cadet Corps for a brief period and as the grant to him of full ruling powers
 has been deferred for the present, the administration of the State is conducted
 by means of a State Council. Captain G. H. Anderson of the Political Depart-
 ment has been appointed Superintendent of the State and presides at the State
 Council meetings and directs the administration generally. The duties of
 guardian of the Chief are combined with those of Superintendent.

His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

2nd Jan. 1911. *Dighapatia, The Hon'ble Pramada Nath Roy, Raja of.*—Is a big
 20th Sept. 1911. Zemindar in the Rajshahi District. He was granted the title of Raja in 1897.
 5th Mar. 1912. Is a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. The Lieutenant-Governor
 19th Sept. 1912. of Eastern Bengal says that the Raja's social position and general character is
 21st Mar. 1916. good, and that he is deserving of an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy.

20th Dec. 1910. *Dinajpore, Sir Girija Nath Roy, K. C. I. E., The Hon'ble Maharaja*
 24th Jan. 1912. *Bahadur, of.*—Created a Maharaja in 1884, but comes of an old titled family,
 and is perhaps the leading Hindu gentleman in Northern Bengal. A large
 landed proprietor. A Hindu of the old style. The title of Maharaja Bahadur
 was conferred on him on 1st January 1907. Is a nominated Member of the
 Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Was given K. C. I. E. on
 King's Birthday, 1914.

Ebrahim, The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.—Is an elected 15th Sept. 1913.
Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He is a Mill-owner and
Merchant of Bombay. The Governor of Bombay, in recommending him for a
Knighthood, wrote as follows:—

“I recommended Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim strongly on the
last occasion. I know no one here who has more richly deserved the honour or
whose services to the public have been more catholic. Alike in the Municipal
Council and in the Legislative Council, he has done most useful work. His
charities have been large, and the Moslem High School at Poona, of which
I recently laid the foundation stone, is due entirely to him. Of the mill-owners
of Bombay he is one of the most enlightened and his advocacy of better housing
for mill-hands has been very useful. To me, throughout my period of office,
he has been a most loyal and valuable helper in many good causes, which
popularity with all communities has enabled him to further. On strong
personal grounds I again recommend him for an honour which he has well
earned.”

He was knighted on the occasion of the King's Birthday 1913.

Faiyaz Ali Khan, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., of Pahasu, Nawab Muntaz-ud-Dowla Muhammad Sir.—In character and merit the Nawab stands first among the leaders of the Mahommedan community in the United Provinces. He received the title of C. S. I. after his deputation to the Coronation in England of His late Majesty. For years he has been President of the Trustees of the Aligarh College, and in March 1906 he received His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Aligarh; he has spent large sums of money on bridges and on hostels in the above College. The title of K. C. I. E. was conferred on him on 28th June 1907, and he was made a K. C. V. O. on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, 1911. He is a Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council. He is now the Prime Minister of Jaipur.

6th March 1911.
18th June 1913.
26th Jan. 1916.

Fateh Ali Khan, Kazilbash, C. I. E., Nawab.—Head of the well-known Turkish family of the Kazilbash * tribe which first migrated from the west coast of Caspian (now part of the Russian territories) with Nadir Shah, the famous invader of India and settled in Kabul where they exercised considerable influence and authority and were in possession of hereditary estates.

20th Sept. 1911.
10th July 1912.
21st May 1913.

Some of the members of the family, while being under their Oriental Master, rendered most valuable services to Government during the First Afghan Campaign.

In 1839, when the British Army first entered Kabul, one of the ancestors of the present Nawab—Ali Raza Khan—rendered invaluable services to Government in connection with commissariat supply, &c., and later in 1857 in raising a large force with great sacrifice. In recognition of these services he was granted a talukdari of one hundred and forty-seven villages, worth about Rs. 15,000 per annum, and was created a hereditary Nawab in 1864, and settled in Lahore.

Fateh Ali Khan succeeded his uncle Sir Nawazish Ali Khan, K. C. I. E., who rendered excellent military services in 1890 and inherited his estates and the title of "Nawab" and became the representative of the family with a high seat in Provincial Durbars. The Nawab has followed good examples of his predecessors and worthily maintained the reputation of the family. In 1897 he was nominated a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council and a Fellow of the University. In 1902 he proceeded to England as one of the representatives of the Punjab for the Coronation of His Majesty the King, and in 1903 was invited as an official guest to the Delhi Durbar, at which he was invested as a C. I. E. In 1904 he was made an Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council. The Nawab's devotion and loyalty to the British Government is unflinching. He is a liberal subscriber to all charitable causes and has earned the respect of all classes both as a public-spirited citizen and as one of the leading Mahommedan noblemen of the Punjab. He was one of those who were presented to the Prince of Wales in 1906.

He had an interview with Lord Minto in January 1906.

He was one of those presented to the Princes of Wales in 1906,

* Kazilbash or "red-head" is a Turkish derivation said to have arisen from red caps worn by the tribe.
Massey.

Fateh Singh, Raja of Sheikhpura.—He is the descendant of Raja Tej Singh, a very important member of the Sikh Court. He is second on the list of Provincial Durbars in the Punjab. The Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab considers that socially he is of sufficient importance to be received by His Excellency, but that except on this score he has no special claim.

2nd Aug. 1911.

Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, The Hon'ble Sir, Kt.—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He is a mill-owner and Merchant of Bombay. The Governor of Bombay, in recommending him for a Knighthood, wrote as follows:—

11th Sept. 1915.
21st Feb. 1916.

"I recommended Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim strongly on the last occasion. I know no one here who has more richly deserved the honour or whose services to the public have been more catholic. Alike in the Municipal

Council and in the Legislative Council, he has done most useful work. His charities have been large, and the Moslem High School at Poona, of which I recently laid the foundation stone, is due entirely to him. Of the mill-owners of Bombay he is one of the most enlightened and his advocacy of better housing for mill-hands has been very useful. To me, throughout my period of office, he has been a most loyal and valuable helper in many good causes, which popularity with all communities has enabled him to further. On strong personal grounds I again recommend him for an honour which he has well earned".

He was knighted on the occasion of the King's Birthday 1913.

Ghanasyam Barua, the Hon'ble Srijut.—An Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council for Assam. 13th March 1914.
18th Jan. 1915.
16th March 1916.

Gholam Mohammed, Sahibzada.—Son of the late Prince Furrokh Shah and grandson of late Prince Gholam Mohammed, head of the Tollygunge family of Political Pensioners. Mr. Woodman, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal, writing on 21st December 1905, says he has enjoyed several interviews with the Lieutenant-Governor, but that he is somewhat sycophantic and inclined to develop into a nuisance. 19th Dec. 1910.

Ghose, Babu S. C., of Messrs. McLeod & Co.—Hon'ble Sir R. W. Gillan wrote as follows:— 9th Feb. 1915.

“Ghose was in the employ of the East Indian where he got a thorough insight into the question of railway rates; then he went over to McLeod & Co. in Calcutta. He has been looking after the branch lines; promoted by them as General Manager in their Railway Department and I believe, though I cannot be sure of this, that he has been offered a partnership. As the first Indian who brings practical experience to the work of promoting new lines he is a man to be reckoned with, and I have a great regard for him, because I am convinced he has a patriotic as well as a personal interest in railway development, considering it to be essential for the advance of India”.

Ghuznavi, The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Abu Ahmed.—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Last year the Hon'ble Sir W. Duke, in introducing him to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, wrote as follows:— 17th Sept. 1912.
15th Sept. 1913.
3rd March 1914.

“Mr. Ghuznavi has suffered very much from ill-health, and tells me that he has been a constant absentee from the Imperial Council, and has failed to make the acquaintance of many of the Members. He has now completely recovered and is taking a very active part in public business here (Dacca). You will find him a gentleman with a very wide range of ideas, as he has studied both in England and on the Continent. He is very popular with all classes here, and is perhaps interested in education more than in anything else.”

Gidhaur, Maharaja Sir Raveneshwar Prosad Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. E., 2nd Dec. 1910.
of.—Succeeded to the title in 1885. Belongs to the Rajput family which claims descent from Raja of Badri. The family were rewarded for Mutiny services, and the title of Maharaja was made hereditary in 1877. Received K. C. I. E. in 1895.

He had an interview with Lord Minto in the winter of 1905-06, and he erected the Minto Tower in honour of his visit to Gidhaur in February 1910.

Girraj Singh, Rao, of Kuchesar.—In recommending him for grant of interview His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces remarked—“He is a considerable land-owner in the Bulandshahr District. He is the head of one of our oldest Jat families, and has done yeoman service in recruiting among his brotherhood during the present war. He is also a very enlightened agriculturist, and a man of wide sympathies and genuine loyalty.” 21st Sept. 1915.

Gokhale, The Hon'ble Mr. G. K., C. I. E.—Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. For 20 years he devoted himself to the cause of education among his Mahratta countrymen by serving, first, as Professor, then Principal, of the Ferguson College, Poona, on nominal pay. Is actively identified with National Congress movement. Was President of the Indian National Congress in 1905 and gave evidence before Indian Expenditure Commission in London. Was created C. I. E. in 1904. He runs the Servants of India Society. 27th Jan. 1911.

Gondal, His Highness Thakur Sahib Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G. C. I. E., 24th Sep 1915..
of.—Has received his education in the Rajkumar College and studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degrees of M. D. and LL. D. He is also F. R. C. P. and F. R. S. (Edinburgh), D. C. L. (Oxford) and a Fellow of the Bombay University. Himself a scholar and author, he takes a great interest in education and has built a large college, on the boarding school system, for the education of the sons of Girasias or land-holders. He has

established the only Girls' High School in the province of Kathiwar and was the first to start a travelling dispensary and an asylum for the maintenance of the poor who are unable to earn their own living.

The State was, on account of its importance and advanced administration, raised from the 2nd to the 1st class in 1887. The Chief, who holds a *sanad* of adoption, was appointed K. C. I. E. in the same year and G. C. I. E. in 1897.

The State is singular in being practically free from taxation, customs and octroi duties and some 40 taxes having been abolished during the régime of the present Chief.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November 1900 as also the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903. The Chief attended the Coronation of their Imperial Majesties in England on 22nd June 1911 and the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, on 12th December 1911.

He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

31st Aug. 1915. *Gupta, Mr. B. L., C. S. I.*—Late I. C. S., Bengal, and Minister, Baroda State, officiated as judge, Calcutta High Court for one year. Was a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. Was granted C. S. I. in January 1914

23rd Sept. 1913. *Gupta, Mr. N. B., C. I. E., Bar-at-Law.*—Lately Director of Public Prosecution, Dacca. He was recommended by Sir Charles Bayley and the Governor of Bengal for a C. I. E., which he received at the last New Year's Day Honour's distribution.

26th July 1911.
28th May 1913.
23rd Sept. 1915. *Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, Bawa, C. I. E.*—Is a well-known personage of the Rawal Pindi District and held in very great esteem by both Sikhs and Hindus. Is an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Provincial Civil Service, an Honorary Magistrate with 1st class criminal powers and also an ordinary Fellow of the Punjab University. His influence is always for good, and quite recently he rendered great assistance to Sir George Roos-Keppel in calming the Hindus of Peshawar who were in fear of another outbreak such as occurred in 1910. He has been recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab for an interview with His Excellency.

Was granted a C. I. E. on 12th December 1911. Has been recommended recently by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for a Knighthood.

11th Sept. 1912. *Gyan Jung, Rana Bahadur.*—Gyan Jung is the son of Padam Jung, a Nepalese refugee, and the grandson of Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadur of Nepal. He has settled permanently in Allahabad. He is a pleasant, well-mannered, cultured young gentleman, whom the Lieutenant-Governor holds in regard. His mother's sister is the wife of the present Prime Minister.

His name is on the United Provinces *Khas Mulakati* List.

His mother had a private interview with Her Excellency Lady Hardinge on 17th September, at which he acted as interpreter.

Hampton, Mr. H. Sculptor.—

4th Feb. 1914.

Hari Chand, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur.—Is a nominated Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. He is a leading member of the Congress and a moderate politician, who was for many years Vice-President of the Multan Municipal Committee, and is now an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner there. He has played a useful part in the Legislative Council and has a good deal of influence. 14th Aug. 1912.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab recommends him for the honour of an interview with Your Excellency.

He is on the Constitution Committee of the Hindu University.

Harnam Singh, Raja Sir, K. C. I. E.—He is the uncle of His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala, and has long been connected with the management of the extensive property owned by the latter in Oudh. For his various public services he was created a K. C. I. E. on 31st December 1898 and in 1907 he received the title of Raja. 17th May 1911.
10th June 1913

Lord Minto saw the Raja on 20th November 1908.

Hasan Imam, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed.—Is a Puisne* Judge of the Calcutta High Court and a brother of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, K. C. S. I. 15th Sept. 1914.

* Confirmed *vice* Justice Sir A. Stephen (retired).

Hatwa, Maharaja Bahadur Guru Mahadeva Asram Prashad Sahi of.—He succeeded to the Gaddi in 1914. The title of Maharaja Bahadur is personal. 20th Jan'y. 1916.

Hussain Ali Mirza, Nawab Wala Kadr Saiyid.—Is the paternal uncle of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, the leading nobleman of Bengal. He was made a Nawab in January 1909 and was invested with his title by the Lieutenant-Governor on 16th July 1910. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it would be right for His Excellency the Viceroy to grant him an interview. 19th Dec. 1910.

Ibrahim Ali Khan, Nawab of Kunjpura, District Karnal.—The Kunjpurias are amongst the best-known of the Mahommedan families in the Delhi Division. The head of the house enjoys the title of Nawab, and their jurisdiction as semi-independent Chiefs was only lost to them under the operation of Lord Hardinge's order, dated 17th November 1846, affecting all but nine of the petty rulers in the plains south and east of Sutej. The estate consists of jagir and revenue-paying lands in the Indri Pargana of Karnal and in the Districts of Muzafarnagar and Saharanpur as well as of numerous houses in Karnal, Kunjpura, Indri and Taraori. 28th June 1911.

The Nawab is an Honorary Magistrate with 2nd class criminal powers within the districts comprised in his jagir.

Lord Minto agreed, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab, to grant the Nawab an interview.

Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Sir, Kt., C. I. E.—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. A merchant and Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Was invited as a representative of the Mahommedan community to attend the Conference held in Simla to discuss the question of the Mahommedan representation on the reformed Legislative Councils. He was knighted on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, 1911. 28th June 1912.
30th Sept. 1913.
29th Sept. 1915.

Iftikhar-ud-din, Fakir Saiyid, C. I. E., lately British Agent at Kabul and is now a Settlement Collector in the Punjab—He was granted the title of C. I. E. on 2nd January last. 5th July 1911.

Isri Singh, Raja of Nalagarh.—Nalagarh ranks third in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States, and eleventh amongst Native States in the Punjab. The present Chief succeeded his father Raja Agar Singh in 1876. The presumptive heir is his brother, Mian Jogindar Singh, who was born in 1870. The administration of the Chief is unfettered except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States. The State is under a Council of three members. The generally good administration of this Council and a succession of fair harvests has improved the finances of the State, and the principal debts have been cleared. 2nd Oct. 1912.

Jaipur, Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., of. 11th Mar. 1914.
12th Nov. 1914.

Jamkhandi, The Chief of.—The Chief is a Brahman, is now in his 34th year and was invested with full powers of State in the month of June 1903. He is a first class Sirdar of the Deccan. The State is in the Southern Maratha Country. Speaks English. 24th Feb. 1916.

He went to France with some ambulances.

The unit to which he was attached was transferred from France and he returned to India.

Jhalawar, His Highness Raj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., of.—The State was created in 1838 from part of the territories belonging to Kota. In 1896 the then Maharaj-Rana was deposed and the greater portion of its territories returned to Kota. The title of Maharaj-Rana was changed to Raj-Rana and the salute reduced from 15 to 11 guns. 14th July 1913.

He is descended from an ancestor of Raj-Rana Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kota, and was chosen as ruler of the new State as being the most suitable person among the family of the Jhalawar Sardars.

He was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer, and was installed with powers on the 6th February 1899; he carries on the administration of the State with the assistance of a Diwan. His Highness has one son. The latest reforms, introduced into the State, are the British Postal system and British Currency. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. He applied to Lord Minto to go home to study for the Bar, but was refused. The Revenue of the State is over five lakhs (£30,000).

Lord Minto granted him an interview on the 9th of February 1909.

Jinnah, The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Ali.—Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He wishes to present in person the petition from the Secretary of All-India Wakf Alal Aulad Association signed by 45,000 Mahommedans. 21st March 1912.

Jogendra Singh, Sardar, comes of a Punjab family.—His father was given estates in Oudh for services during the Mutiny, to which he succeeded, and is a Talukdar of Oudh. Was appointed Home Member of the Patiala State early this year. Is very keen on educational matters, and has written several times on rural education. He has written many books in English and contributes to various magazines and newspapers. In June last he presented a copy of his novel to Her Excellency which was accepted. 27th Sept. 1911.
8th Mar. 1916.

Jubbāl, Rana Bhagat Chand of.—Jubbāl lies east of Simla between Sirmur and Rampur. Area 288 square miles, population 21,172, annual revenue Rs. 1,50,000. Beautiful country, magnificent forest trees. The family, is Rajput. Jubbāl became independent after the Gurkha War. It ranks 8th among Simla Hill States. The present Chief was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and succeeded his brother in June 1910. 27th Sept. 1911.

The Chiefs of this State are allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during the Viceroy's term of office.

The Chief had an interview with Lord Minto on 20th September 1910.

Jubbāl, Raj-kumar of.—Gambhir Chand, father of Brindajee, the Tikka Ranee of Kapurthala, on which account he asks for interview. He is also uncle of Bhagat Chand, the present Rana of Jubbāl, which is seventh in order of precedence of the Simla Hill States. 3rd March 1914.

Jwala Pershad, Rai Bahadur.—He was Government Pleader at Arrah, with an excellent reputation, and has been, on the recommendation of Sir Charles Bayley, appointed Pleader Judge of the Patna High Court. 9th Novr. 1915.

The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in 1915.

He has had no interview with His Excellency the Viceroy previously.

Kaisar Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, Lieutenant-General.—Is the 14th Jan. 1916
3rd son of General Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Prime
Minister of Nepal. Born in 1891: ranks as Major-General in Nepal. He is
married to the eldest sister of the Maharaja Adhiraja of Nepal. A clever well-
read youth who is likely to make his mark. Has been deputed by the Prime
Minister of Nepal to superintend entraining at Razaul of reinforcements for
first and second contingents.

Kamar Kadr Mirza, Prince.—Is the head of the Oudh family and is the 27th Feb. 1912.
eldest son of the late King of Oudh. Is 51 years of age and does not know
English. He is quite respectable gentleman and a political pensioner.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal recommends an interview with Your
Excellency.

Kanika, The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, of.—He is 24th Jan. 1912.
the recognised leader of the Zeminders of Orissa and their representative on 9th June 1914.
the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. The title of Raja was conferred on 27th Mar. 1916.
him in 1910.

On the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal Your
Excellency granted him an interview on 24th January 1912.

Kapurthala, His Highness Raja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., 2nd Aug. 1911.
of.—The Kapurthala Chiefs belong to the Ahluwalia family and rank 5th in 21st May 1913.
order of precedence among the Native States of the Punjab. The present 31st Mar. 1916.
Chief succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1877 and was invested with full powers in 1890.
Though he now shows signs of taking increased interest in public affairs, the
Raja has hitherto paid insufficient attention to the administration of his State
and has spent a large part of his time since his investiture in visits to Europe
and hill stations in India. The administration is now conducted under the
general supervision of the Raja by a Council appointed in the latter part of
1901.

The State furnished a contingent of 700 men, which did good service
during the last Afghan War and its Imperial Service Troops took part with
credit in the operations in Tirah in 1897.

The Raja enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received and
visited by His Excellency. He was present at Lahore on the occasion of the
visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in November
1905. A few years ago the Raja married a Spanish lady whose position as a
Rani was not recognised by the Government, and she is therefore not invited to
any party, dinner, or lunch at Government House.

Kapurthala, Tikka Sahib of.—

11th May 1912.
5th June 1913.

Kasim Bazar, The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi, 10th Sept. 1913.
K. C. I. E., of.— 13th Jan. 1915.

Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He is the 6th
most important Hindu Nobleman and Zemindar in Bengal. Is President of
the Bengal Landholders' Association and was an elected Member of the Bengal
Legislative Council. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him in 1898.
On the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Your Excel-
lency granted him an interview on 20th December 1910.

He was created a K. C. I. E. in June 1915.

Kashmir, Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singh 3rd Mar. 1914.
Indar Mahindar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., of.—

Kenealy, His Grace the Most Revd. A. E. J., D. D., O. S. F. C., Roman 8th Oct. 1913.
Catholic Archbishop of Simla.

Keonthal, Raja Bije Singh, of.—The Keonthal State ranks fifth amongst 9th June 1911.
the Simla Chiefships and 12th among Native States in the Punjab. The 30th May 1912.
Keonthal Chief refused to pay a contribution towards the expenses of the
Gurkha War; and as he had given no assistance to General Ochterlony, a
portion of his territories was confiscated and made over to Patiala. In 1850
the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of
Keonthal and Patiala, other land being given in exchange. The Chief of
Keonthal was once only a Rana, but in the Mutiny Rana Sansar Sen behaved
loyally, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla,

when it was feared the Gurkha regiment would become disloyal. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in July 1858 for these services. The present Raja was entrusted with the management of his State in June 1902 on certain conditions which have been agreed to by him. The finances of the State are much embarrassed by debt, and it has been found necessary to appoint a financial adviser who supervises the expenditure of the State's revenues. The Raja has some small game shooting.

The State has an area of 116 square miles with an annual revenue of Rs. 1,00,000.

16th June 1911.
18th June 1913.

Khuda Baksh Khan, Tiwana, Nawab Malik.—Is the head of one branch of the Tiwana family (Umar Hayat Khan represents another). He belongs to the Punjab Provincial Service, where he is doing judicial work as Extra Assistant Commissioner. Was formerly British Agent at Kabul.

Lord Minto granted him an interview on 18th September 1909.

1st July 1913.

Kishava Prasad Singh of Dumraon Raj.—He is a big Zemindar, and Your Excellency knows about his case.

15th Feb. 1911.

Kishori Lal Goswami, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur.—Is a Member of the Bengal Executive Council. Head of the Goswami family of Serampur in Hooghli District. A wealthy landholder and a Vakil of the High Court, but has not practised for some years. He was lately a Member of Bengal Legislative Council and is believed to be quite loyal.

22nd Mar. 1911.
25th Mar. 1916.

Kollengode, The Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva of.—His Excellency the Governor of Madras, in recommending the Raja for an interview with the Viceroy, said that he is one of the leading landowners on the West Coast of Madras Presidency and has been for some years a Member of the Madras Legislative Council. He sits at present in the Council as the elected representative of the Southern group of landowners. The personal title of "Raja" was conferred upon him in 1901.

4th March 1914.

Kotah, Major H. H. Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., of.—

27th June 1911.

Koti, Rana Raghubir Chand, of.—Is a petty Hill Chief and a feudatory to the Raja of Keonthal (Simla Hill States). He is the owner of the "Retreat" and most of Mashobra. The Rana was introduced to His Excellency on the 17th at Annandale.

11th Feb. 1914.

Kotla, the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh, of.—Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

5th Mar. 1912.

15th Mar. 1916.

Kurupam, The Hon'ble Raja Virabhadra Razu Bahadur, of.—Had an interview with Lord Minto at the request of the Governor of Madras. His ancestors once bore independent rule over his present estate. This consists of 700 square miles, partly in the plains and partly in the hills. Its total revenue is $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs (£8,300), and he got by marriage an annual income of $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh (£2,222). He is a Member of the Governor's Legislative Council and one of the best landlords in Madras. Though comparatively young, he has already taken a position among the landholders of the Madras Presidency—not so much on account of the importance of his own estate, as because of his force of character. He takes a great interest in public affairs and is well known for his charitable works. He is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Was an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He is one of the best landlords in Madras.

Lalit Mohan Singa Raya, Rai Bahadur.—Senior member of the family of the late Major Chucken Lal Roy of the Chakdighi Zemindar family of Burdwan. He was granted the title of Rai Bahadur in 1907. 14th Jan. 1911.

He is a very loyal man of considerable enlightenment. He maintains more than one school of his own.

Loharu, Nawab Sir Amiruddin Ahmad Khan Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of.— 12th June 1912.
Loharu is a small semi-independent State under the control of the Commissioner of Delhi. The family is descended from a Bokhara Moghal, who took service with the Emperor Ahmed Shah. His son took service with the Raja of Alwar, who used him as Agent with Lord Lake who finally conferred on him a perpetual jagir of the annual value of Rs. 3,00,000 (£20,000). His son and successor was executed for complicity in the murder of Mr. Fraser, Resident at Delhi, and part of the Loharu territory was confiscated. The title of Nawab was revived in favour of the father of the present Chief by Earl Northbrook in 1874. The State is small, and is mostly desert on the borders of Bikaner. It has a population of 15,229, and an annual revenue of Rs. 66,000 (£4,400).

The present Chief was born in 1860 and succeeded to the Chiefship in 1884. He is an able administrator, a scholar and a country gentleman. He was appointed an Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council in 1895 and was made a K. C. I. E. in 1897. He was a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council from 1899 to 1901. In 1893 he was appointed Superintendent of the Maler Kotla State and administered its affairs with ability till 1902.

The present Chief is the only one of the four who is entitled to a salute. A salute of 9 guns was granted to him as a personal distinction on 1st January 1903. He is not entitled to be called "His Highness".

Madan Mohan Malavya, The Hon'ble Pandit.—Is a Vakil of the High Court, Allahabad, and an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Was President of the Indian National Congress held at Lahore in December 1908. Was one of the moving spirits in connection with the Proclamation Pillar, Allahabad. Is Honorary Secretary of the Benares University Scheme.

27th Jan. 1911.
10th Oct. 1911.
14th Mar. 1912.
12th Sept. 1912.
20th June 1913.
10th Mar. 1914.
25th May 1915.
28th Sept. 1915.
13th Oct. 1915.
14th Mar. 1916.

Madhava Rao, Mr. V. P., C. I. E.—Is the Dewan of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

He was Dewan of Mysore from March 1906 to April 1909, also Dewan of Travancore for two years. Was Plague Commissioner for Mysore, for services in connection with which he was given the C. I. E. He has also been given the Gold K.-I.-H. Medal; a man of Mahamudabad and agreeable personality.

His Excellency saw him in 1911.

He has been Dewan of Baroda since 1914. When the war started, the Durbar, under the Dewan's orders (His Highness being at home,) arranged to entertain troops passing through on their way to Bombay.

Mahmudabad, The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, K. C. I. E., Khan Bahadur, of.—This family is said to be descended from one Kazi Nasr-ullah, a Siddiki Sheikh of Baghdad, who came to India in the days of Shahab-ud-din Ghorri and settled at Amroha. For three generations his descendants held the office of *Kazi* at Delhi. One of his descendants founded the town of Mahmudabad and is said to have been Faujdar of Jaunpur—a District in the United Provinces.

27th Sept. 1911.
10th Sept. 1913.
7th Oct. 1913.
6th Nov. 1914.
4th June 1915.
8th March 1916.

The title of Raja was made hereditary in 1877. He is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsif. He takes great interest in education being a strong supporter of the Colvin School at Lucknow. He gave Rs. 35,000 for the study of science at the Aligarh College, and has recently given one lakh towards the fund of the Muslim University. He is President of the Constitution Committee of the University. Was appointed in 1906 a Fellow of the Allahabad University. He was created a K. C. I. E. on 1st January 1909. He was President of the Deputation which recently waited on the Hon'ble Sir James Meston in connection with Cawnpore riot.

The Raja had interviews with Lord Minto in 1908 and 1910.

Mahommed Ishak Khan, Mr., C. S.—

24th Sept. 1913
20th Sept. 1911.

Malabari, Mr. Behramji Mehrwanji.—He was born in Baroda in 1853. His life has been that of a social reformer and friend of the poor, and his profession is journalism. He began as a poet and his contributions to the *Indian Muse* attracted compliments from well known people in England, such as Tennyson, Lord Shaftesbury, Max Muller, Florence Nightingale.

The *Indian Spectator*, with which he is now connected, began its career in 1876; Mr. Malabari used to contribute to it from the first. In 1880 he became Proprietor and Editor: and the paper now is distinguished by its moderate views and its opposition to anything of the nature of race or class antagonism.

He had previous interviews with Lord Minto, and amongst his works for the good of the poor and suffering classes may be mentioned the "Seva Sadan Society" in Bombay and the "Home for the Consumptives" in Dhurampur, the latter of which was opened by Lord Minto.

(Died in 1913.)

Maler Kotla, His Highness Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, of.—He succeeded his father in 1908 and was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, on the 5th January 1909.

4th July 1912.
14th July 1913.

The State maintains a Company of Sappers, numbering 186 for Imperial Service, and has in addition a local force of 67 Cavalry, 193 Infantry, 110 Artillery and 2 serviceable guns. The Maler Kotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897, and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on. The Nawab enjoys a personal salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The Nawab, when Regent, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

He had interviews with Lord Minto and lunched at Viceregal Lodge on 12th August 1909.

In 1906 Lord Minto paid a visit to his State.

Had interview with Her Excellency Lady Hardinge on 10th July 1912.

7th Feb. 1912. *Manmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury, Raja, of Santosh*.—He belongs to a respectable family of Santosh, District Mymensingh, Bengal. He is the descendant of Maharaja Pratapaditya and Raja Basant Roy of Jessore. The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Fraser wrote in 1904—"This gentleman is an important Zemindar in the Mymensingh District, very fairly well-educated and thoroughly well-intentioned." Is an author of some merit and distinguished by education and intelligence. He is a Vice-Patron of the Victoria Memorial Hall. The title of "Raja" was conferred on him in 1910. He had interviews with Lords Curzon and Minto.

5th March 1912. *Maung Mye, The Hon'ble*.—Is an Elected Member for Burma of the Legislative Council.

30th Jan. 1911. *Mazharul Haque, The Hon'ble Mr. M., Bar.-at-Law*.—Is one of the leading Barristers of Bankipore and an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

14th Feb. 1912. *Mehta, Mr. R. D., C. I. E.*—He is a big Parsi merchant in Calcutta, a member of the Committee of Management of Zoological Garden, Calcutta and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate. Was created a C. I. E. in 1896.

Sir E. N. Baker recommended him for an interview with Your Excellency.

7th May 1915. *Mehta, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, The Hon'ble, C. I. E.*—Is a nominated Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, an Honorary Presidency Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace. He has done much work on behalf of the Co-operative Credit Societies and is a member of the Commission on that subject now sitting at Simla. The title of C. I. E. was conferred on him in June 1914.

15th Sept. 1913. *Mir Asad Ali Khan, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur*.—Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He is proprietor of a firm and owns many houses in Madras. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1911.

13th Sept. 1911. *Mohamed Abdul Majid Khan, Khan Bahadur, Colonel*.—Was lately Foreign Minister, Patiala State, and the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1906 in recognition of his services to the State. Subsequently he received a Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (second class). He is a Trustee of the Mahommedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and associates himself with almost every movements on behalf of the Mahommedans. He accompanied, as one of the members, the All-India Mahommedan deputation which waited on Lord Minto in October 1906. The military rank of Colonel is a Native rank bestowed on him by the Patiala Durbar. He has had no previous interview with a Viceroy. The Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab remarks about him as follows:—"His Honour desires me to say that he has no late information about Colonel Abdul Majid Khan, though it is reported he had an interview with the Maharaja during the latter's recent visit to Simla."

"If His Excellency grants him an interview, it should be merely as an influential Mahommedan, who has been working at the cause of Mahommedan Rajput active co-operation with Government and encouraging greater friendships between the British and Mahommedans."

"If, however, Lord Minto never granted him an interview, though he was a great friend of Dunlop Smith, His Honour would not at present recommend an interview, as it might tend to upset the administrative arrangements in Patiala, which at present are quiet."

27th Sept. 1911. *Mohamed Ali, Mr.*—He is a graduate of the Oxford University and is Editor of *Comrade*. Colonel Sir James Dunlop-Smith, in introducing him to P. S. V., wrote as follows:—

"He belongs to the Rampur State and was educated partly in England. He is now in Baroda service, but writes that he has taken a year's leave with the idea of starting a newspaper in Calcutta. My attention was first called to him by his writings in the *Times of India* and I sought him out. Both

Harold Stuart and I tried to get him into some branch of the public service, but were not successful. He is a man of distinct ability and great force of character, and has distinct literary gifts. I believe him also to be straight, and you will find him very outspoken. You may have come across him in Bombay and, if so, will probably agree with me that he is a force to be reckoned with. He is a strong Moslem, but not too bigoted."

Mohamed Kubariz Khan, Tiwana, Rais of Shahpur, the Hon'ble Malik.— 13th Sept. 1911.
Is the eldest son of Sardar Bahadur Malik Jahan Khan who was, throughout 28th Aug. 1912.
the Central India Campaign, on the personal escort of General Napier, distinguishing himself on more than one occasion for conspicuous gallantry in recognition of which the title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on him.

In 1893, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the property. He had already been given a Commission in the 9th Bengal Lancers, and after his retirement was made an Honorary Lieutenant of the regiment, in which he still continues to take the liveliest interest.

He is a Provincial Durbari and was, in January last year, nominated a Member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Legislative Council. Sir Louis Dane recently selected him to represent "The great Punjabi Mahomedan landowners" at the Delhi Durbar.

He is a member of the Constitution Committee of the Aligarh University, and was present at the Lucknow meeting held recently.

Monilal Singh Roy, Rai Bahadur.—Son of the late Major Chucken Lall 19th Dec. 1910.
Roy of the Chakdighi Zemindar family of Burdwan and son-in-law of Rai Bahadur Lalit Mohan Singa Raya, to whom Lord Minto granted an interview on 1st March 1910. Since then the title of Rai Bahadur has been conferred upon him. He was one of the landholders present at a meeting held at Belvedere on 28th November 1908 to form a Loyal League, and he attended the Conference held at Government House on 3rd December 1908 before the passing of the Crimes Act.

Mookerji, Professor R. K., M. A.—Comes with an introduction from the 29th Sept. 1915.
Hon'ble Sir Syed Ali Imam, K. C. S. I.

Is a Premchand Roychand scholar and the author of "A History of Indian Shipping, &c., &c.," in which His Excellency was interested, and he is now engaged upon others, one of them is entitled the "Fundamental Unity of India".

Morvi, His Highness Thakor Sahib Sir Waghji Ravaji, G. C. I. E. of.— 25th Sept. 1915.
Is a 1st class Chief of Kathiawar directly under the Government of Bombay. He was educated at the Rajkumar College and is an active Ruler. Has a salute of 11 guns. Was created a G. C. I. E. in 1897. He had an interview with Lord Minto in 1908.

He is a personal friend of Mr. Hill's with whom he is staying.

Moti Lal Ghose, Babu—Joint Proprietor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, 14th Mar. 1911.
a daily paper published in Calcutta. The tone of the paper is rancorous and anti-European, opposed to innovations of all kinds; losing its influence daily. A conservative Hindu paper. Is still specially active in opposition to the Partition of Bengal and in favour of the boycotting of imported goods. A leading Extremist organ.

Moulvi Mahbub Alam.—Editor of *Paisa Akhbar*, an Urdu daily newspaper, 26th Feb. 1914.
published at Lahore. The tone of the paper has considerably improved of late. He has just returned after a long tour in England, Egypt and Turkey where he saw Sir Edward Grey, Lord Kitchener and Lord Cromer. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab recommends him for an interview with Your Excellency.

Mudholkar, The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur, R. N.—Is a Nominated Member 23rd Jan. 1911,
of the Imperial Legislative Council. He memorialised on behalf of the Central 20th Sept. 1911.
Provinces for the creation of an Advisory Council for that Province and was a member of the Imperial Malaria Conference held in 1909 at Simla. Is an Advocate in the Central Provinces.

Muhammed Shafi, The Hon'ble Mian, Bar.-at-Law.—Member of the 14th Mar. 1912
Imperial Legislative Council. 2nd June 1915.
10th Mar. 1916.

- 29th Dec. 1910. *Mukerjee, The Hon'ble Justice Sir Ashutosh, Kt., C. S. I.*—Judge of the Calcutta High Court and Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. The Bengal Government noted of him in 1900 that “he is a sound and able man who promises to take a position of prominence in Calcutta, &c.” He was offered, but circumstances prevented his accepting, the appointment of Indian Member of the Bengal Executive Council.
- 24th Sept. 1913.
- 18th Mar. 1916.
- 5th Jan. 1914. *Munshi Ram, Lala.*—He is Governor and Principal of Gurukula, Hardwar. Was introduced to Your Excellency by Revd. C. F. Andrews in September last.
- 19th Dec. 1910. *Murshidabad, Nawab Sir Asif Kadr Saiyid Wasif Ali Mirza, K. C. S. I., Nawab Bahadur of.*—The recognised head of the Nizamat family and the premier nobleman of Bengal. He has been four times a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He has taken great interest in Municipal matters. Was selected to represent Bengal at King's Coronation in London; attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar of 1st January 1903 as a guest of Government of Bengal. Is Patron of the Calcutta Historical Society and Anjuman-i-Musalmanan-e-Bengala. Is reputed for the efficient management of his estates and public charities. An athlete, keen at all kinds of sports, an excellent horseman, a brilliant polo player, and an excellent shot. He was made a K. C. S. I. on 1st January 1910.
- He had an interview with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales during H. R. H.'s tour in India.

Nabha, His Highness Raja Sir Hira Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., 23rd June 1911.
G. C. I. E., of.—Honorary Colonel of the XIV Sikhs, had the honour of an interview with the Lord Minto on 22nd June 1908, which lasted about half an hour. Sir Hira Singh is 66 years of age, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1871. Lord Curzon in 1903 described him in the following words:—"We recognise in him a Ruler devoted to his Sovereign, his religion, and his people—the three supreme objects of attachment for a worthy Prince; and we know that he is conspicuous in all the relations of life, for integrity of motive, for simplicity of conduct, and for ardour of conviction. For 35 years he has presided over the fortunes of the Nabha State, and has conducted the administration with equal ability and success."

After compliments and enquiries after the health of His Majesty, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Her Excellency and the members of the Viceroy's family, His Highness remarked that the King-Emperor had shown great wisdom in sending his Heir-Apparent to visit the different parts of the Empire. His Majesty was no doubt prompted to this wise resolve by the great knowledge and experience he himself had gained in this way during the reign of the late Queen-Empress. The Raja said that the visit must have given His Royal Highness an intelligent interest in India, its Chiefs and people, while at the same time it had materially strengthened the loyalty of the country to the Crown. When the Viceroy referred to the Nabha Imperial Service Regiment, Sir Hira Singh said that he considered a new Cavalry Regiment should be raised by contributions from Jind, Kapurthala, Faridkot, and his own State. His Highness then said that India was much to be congratulated on having Lord Minto as Viceroy, as His Excellency had such an intimate experience of military life and work and had seen so much service, and that all this was a guarantee that the Army would be as sympathetically and efficiently supervised as the civil branches of the administration.

The Raja then raised the question of the increase in the number of *Samajs* or political associations all over the country. He said that, though they might speak fair words and profess innocent aims, the majority of these associations had a canker in their hearts (*lit.* "there is an ulcer inside them"), and from disease nothing but harm could come. His Highness fully recognised the difficulty Government would have in repressing or even checking this tendency. He said Government and their officials should stand on one side and let the Chiefs and leading men of the Province undertake the task. He said that, ever since British influence extended to the Punjab, the Malwa had been true to their salt, and it would be to the internal shame of the Málwa if they were to depart from their traditions and be false to their religion and their Badshah, at the instigation of educated agitators. He added that it was as necessary to check the spreading of agitation in the Máuja. (The Málwa and Máuja are the local names given to the tracts inhabited by the great majority of the Sikhs to the south and north of the Sutlej, respectively.)

The Raja then said he thought there ought to be a Council for the whole of India to advise Government as to the measures to be undertaken for the people and to interpret the thoughts and prejudices of the different sections of the community to their Rulers. In conversation with me afterwards he said that this Council should be composed of representatives who had no other public duties, so that their time could be fully given up to public affairs.

His Excellency the Viceroy returned the visit of the Raja on 7th August 1911. The Private Secretary noted on the case as follows:—

"The Viceroy decided rather reluctantly to return the visit as Lord Minto had done so. But it was only to avoid hurting Nabha's feelings and need not be a precedent either for other Chiefs or for Nabha's successors."

(Died in 1912.)

13th Sept. 1911. *Nadaun, Raja Narendra Chand, C. S. I., of.*—Was conferred C S. I. in 1907. He is not a Ruling Chief, but owns some land and a jagir from Government which yields close on Rs. 3,000 a month. His great-grandfather laid the foundation of the family's fortune by giving two daughters in marriage with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He was ordered to take sides against us in the First Sikh War, but refrained from any overt action, and his son fought on our side in the Mutiny. The present Raja lives as a country gentleman on his estates. He is a model landlord and a loyal and intelligent supporter of Government. He is a Hindu Rajput. He had an interview with Lord Minto in March 1910.

13th Sept. 1911. *Narain Singh, Sardar Bahadur.*—Is Chief Secretary to His Highness the Raja of Sirmoor. He is a deserving State official and has been created a Sardar Bahadur by Government. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab thinks that the honour of an interview might be granted him, especially as there is a new Chief of Sirmoor who would naturally wish to send his respectful greetings to His Excellency. His Honour further adds—"there was a question of precedence between the Mardi and Sirmoor States which was settled in favour of the former. The Sirmoor Durbar has recently tried to reopen the question, but has been informed that this cannot be done. If Narain Singh is granted an interview, no reference to this question should be permitted".

It is said the Sardar Bahadur had previous interviews with Lord Minto, but there is no record in office about it.

2nd Aug. 1911. *Narendra Nath, Diwan Bahadur, M. A.*—Offg. Commissioner, Lahore Division. Was appointed as a probationer under the Native Civil Service Rules on 3rd February 1888. Was appointed Deputy Commissioner, 1907. Is now officiating as Commissioner of Lahore. Has translated Mill's "Liberty" into Urdu. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has recommended him as one of the gentlemen who should pay homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi.

4th March 1914. *Navanagar, H. H. Jam Shri Ranjit Singhji Vibhaji of.*—

14th Feb. 1912. *Nawab Ali Chowdhury, The Hon'ble, Khan Bahadur.*—Is an Elected Member of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council. He was the spokesman of the Mahommedan deputation at Dacca,

Orchha, The Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh of.—He is the eldest son of His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha, one of the biggest States in Central India. 28th May 1913.

In 1897 he was married to a daughter of the Thakur of Wadhwan, which did not meet the approval of His Highness. He then consequently resided outside the Orchha State until December 1902, when differences were settled and he was permitted to return to Orchha.

He is up here in connection with his wedding with Jubbal's daughter.

Pandit, The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. R., M. A.—He is an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council for the Central Provinces. 30th Sept. 1913.
13th Mar. 1914.

Partabgarh, Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, C. I. E., of.—The title of Raja was made hereditary in 1898. Is an Elected Member (Oudh) of the Imperial Legislative Council. He represented the Oudh Talukdars at the Coronation of His late Majesty 'The King-Emperor in 1902 and was created C. I. E. in 1904. Has founded two dispensaries and maintains two schools. 22nd Mar. 1911.

Pertab Singh, C. S. I., The Hon'ble Sardar.—Is a first-cousin of the Raja of Kapurthala. His father, Kunwar Bikram Singh, was a fine old specimen of a Sikh Serdar and got the C. S. I. for his services in the Mutiny. Sardar Pertab Singh is a Member of the Legislative Council of the Punjab and one of the leaders of society in that Province. He recently organised the Punjab Chiefs' Association—a body modelled somewhat on the lines of the Talukdars' Association of Oudh. They presented to Lord Minto an address at Shalimar on the occasion of his visit to Lahore and a farewell address at Ambala last November. The Sardar is a man of very enlightened views and marked loyalty. He is a nephew of Raja Sir Harnam Singh. Lord Minto granted the Sardar an interview on 17th September 1909. Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 6th Jan. 1911.
20th Mar. 1912.

His brother accompanied the Sardar when he visited His Excellency the Viceroy on 6th January 1911.

Pirpur, The Hon'ble Raja Sayid Abu Jafar, of.—An Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 28th Feb. 1914.
21st Mar. 1916.

Pirthipal Singh, Babu.—Is one of the Talukdars of Oudh of Surajpur in the District of Barabanki (No. 59 on the United Provinces Darbari List). He used to be Private Secretary to Mr. Gokhale and is a strong Congress man. He is too fond of writing to the papers to be popular with the other Talukdars. He has quite recently written a long letter in the *Advocate* on the subject of Mahomedan representation. 26th July 1911.

Mr. Porter considers he is probably entitled to an interview.

Polak, Mr. H. S. L.—Is the representative of Indians in South Africa. 27th Feb. 1912.

Prodyot Coomar Tagore, The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir, Kt.—Eldest son of the late Sir Jatindra Mohan Tagore, K. C. S. I., the well-known Tagore family of Calcutta. The title of Maharaja was made hereditary in his family in 1891. Was created Knight in 1906 in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Calcutta. Is one of the Trustees of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund and a nominated Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. 8th Dec. 1910.
20th Mar. 1912

Raghunath Singh, Rao Raja, of Bharatpur.—Uncle to the young Maharaja. Holds no title from the British Government or from the Durbar. Is commonly known as Raoji. Is a younger brother of the ex-Maharaja Ram Singh and was born on the 7th January 1887. Joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in June 1905, and left it in February 1908. He is the next heir to the *gadi*. 17th July 1912.

Rama Rayaningar Venkataranga, The Hon'ble Mr.—Is an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 13th Mar. 1916.

Ram Das Chhibbar, Munshi.—He was Munshi of late Lady Hardinge. 25th Mar. 1916.

Ram Saran Das, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur—Is an elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. In recommending him for grant of an interview with His Excellency, Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab remarked that "His Honour considers him well worthy of a private interview. He is one of the leading and most influential Hindus in the province who uses his influence in support of Government though at the same time a candid critic. Is a straight sound man whose opinion can be relied on. 7th Sept. 1915.

Was granted a gold Kaiser-i-Hind Medal on 1st January 1914.

Recommendation made by the Lieutenant-Governor Punjab for grant of the above title.

"He is a wealthy mill-owner and contractor of Lahore, and a man of great influence in that city. At present, besides being an elected Member of the Provincial Legislative Council, he is vice-President of the District Board, a Municipal Commissioner and an Honourary Magistrate. He was given the title of Rai Bahadur on 1st January 1910. He is a loyal helper in all executive matters and is considered the most effective supporter of the administration in Lahore. His sound business instinct is placed in all practical matters at the disposal of Government. No Committee or Board in Lahore would be complete without him. He made a very generous donation to the King Edward Memorail; but apart from this, his public services deserve due recognition. He has indeed be recommended by the local officers for a C. I E., but in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion the grant of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal will sufficiently meet the case for the present."

Ranajit Sinha, The Hon'ble Maharaja of Nashipur, Murshidabad.—Landholder and Honorary Magistrate. He is conspicuous for his loyalty and suffered much for his loyal attitude in connection with the Bengal Partition agitation. Has been a Member of the Local Legislative Council. Was granted title of Raja Bahadur in 1897, and Maharaja on 1st January 1910. He has rather strong views against the Congress and its works. 6th March 1911.
24th Jan. 1912.
23rd Sept. 1913.
26th Feb. 1914.
14th Jan. 1915.
24th Sept. 1915.
21st Feb. 1916.

Ranbir Singh, The Hon'ble Kour Sir, K. C. S. I, of Patiala.—Is a Nominated Non-official Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Is uncle to the present Maharaja of Patiala, who was installed in the *Gadi* by Lord Minto in November last. A sportsman and racing man. 15th Mar. 1911.

Razi-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Shifa-ul-Mulk, Hakim.—Is a physician of Delhi and an Honorary Magistrate with 1st Class Criminal Powers. He visits and treats the patients free of charges. The title of "Shifa-ul-Mulk" was conferred on him on 25th June 1909. 11th Feb. 1914.

He never had the honour of an interview with Your Excellency.

Rewa, His Highness Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., of.—He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1880 on the death of his father when he was only 3 years and 6 months old. The State remained under the supervision of the Political Agent till November 1895 when the Maharaja obtained full ruling powers. The Maharaja received the title of G. C. S. I. in 1897. The administration has always been favourably reported on, and the Maharaja has kept up the improved methods of administration introduced during the British supervision of the State. In 1897 the Maharaja offered his personal services and those of his troops for military duty on the frontier, but 13th Nov. 1914.

the offer was not accepted. In 1900 he offered 50 horses for the Transvaal war, but the offer was not made use of by Government.

Your Excellency paid a visit to the State in the last spring.

9th June 1914. *Roy, Mr. Kesav Chandar.*—He is a press correspondent and a member of the Associated Press. So far as office is aware, he never had an interview with a Viceroy. He has been in Simla for many years.

9th June 1911. *Rustam Ali Khan, Md. Nawab.*—He belongs to a very respectable and well-known family of Karnal District. One of his ancestors rendered valuable services in the Mutiny and was rewarded with a *Khelat* of Rs. 10,000 by Lord Canning. He enjoys an income of Rs. 62,063 from their *jagir*, &c. He has subscribed Rs. 36,000 to the Punjab Provincial Memorial to the late King Edward.

28th Jan. 1914.
31st Jan. 1914. Lord Minto granted him and his brother, Umar Darwaz Ali, an interview on 24th September 1910, but as they had left Simla, the letter was not delivered.

Saiyid Ahmad, Shamsul Ulama.—He is the hereditary Imam of the Juma Musjid, Delhi, and reputed to be a descendant of the Prophet family imported by the Moghal Kings. He is a man of considerable importance in Mahomedan affairs in Delhi, and appealed to as an authority on Mahomedan Law. 29th May 1911.
16th Dec. 1913.
11th Novr. 1915.
27th Mar. 1916.

Imam Sahib had an interview with Lord Minto on 4th June 1908, and expressed loyalty to the British Government on behalf of the Mussalman community of India and abhorrence of the recent bomb outrages in Bengal. He stated that the younger generation of educated Hindus was thoroughly disloyal, and that the Arya Samaj, which had missions in every big town and village in Upper India, was one of the chief means for disseminating sedition. The Mahomedans could never associate themselves with such people. They only hoped that, for the peace of the country, repressive measures would be introduced without delay, and all conspirators be deported.

Title of Shams-ul-Ulma was conferred on him in 1911.

Your Excellency saw him on 29th May 1911, 16th December 1913, and later.

Saiyed Fayaz Ali Khan of Jafragunj, Murshidabad.—Son of Nawab Saiyed Azam Ali Khan Bahadur of Murshidabad, a younger branch of the Nawab's family. His name stands eighth in the members of the Nizamat Family. 16th May 1913.

The Private Secretary to the Governor of Bengal says he would be granted an interview with Governor of Bengal, but doubts his being of sufficient importance to be accorded one by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Sangli, Meherban Chintamanrav Dhundirav, alias Appa Saheb Patvardhan, Chief of.—Sangli is the leading Southern Maratha State. 11th Mar. 1914.

It was under administration by Captain Burk during present Chief's minority. He was invested with full powers in 1910.

In his youth he had a British officer as tutor. He is a Konkanasth Brahmin by caste like the majority of the other Southern Maratha Chiefs. He is a nice fellow, and I believe thoroughly loyal.

Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E.—Author of "A Journey to Lhasa and Central Tibet" and Tibetan English Dictionary. Was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1886 and received the title of Rai Bahadur on 1st January 1896. 19th July 1911.

Sardar Daljit Singh, The Hon'ble, of Jullundur.—He is the brother of late Sardar Pertab Singh, who died during the Delhi Durbar. Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council and Secretary, Punjab Chief's Association. 21st May 1913.
5th June 1913.

Sarvadhikary Deva Prasad, The Hon'ble Dr., C. I. E.—

(1) He organised the Children's Fête at Calcutta.

(2) Fellow of Calcutta University, on whose behalf he recently went to England as a delegate.

Also Member of the Bengal Legislative Council and Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

(3) You have agreed to give your name to a Student's Stipend Fund, to which you are to add Rs. 1,000, also to a Football Challenge Cup.

He is not yet aware of these decisions.

Seraj-ul-Islam, Nawab, Khan Bahadur.—He has recently been made a Nawab. He was twice a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, has rendered good services to Government and is conspicuous amongst the loyal Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal. He is a Chittagong man, but resides mostly in Calcutta and is a leading representative of the Mahomedan community here. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal recommends him for the honour of an interview with Your Excellency. 24th Jan. 1912.

Shadi Lal, Lala The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur, Bar.-at-Law.—He is an elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. The title of "Rai Bahadur" was conferred on him on 1st January 1909. He is a Fellow of the Punjab University. 25th Sept 1912.

Shamsabad, Malik Muhammad Amin Khan, Khan Bahadur, of.—An Elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. Is a Zemindar in the Attock District, where he has done much to help recruiting. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him on 1st January 1915. 5th July 1915.

- 21st Mar. 1912. *Shamshere Jung, General Joodha, Rana Bahadur*.—Hindu Rajput. Son of the late Dhir Shamshere (youngest brother of Sir Jang Bahadur), and half-brother of the present Prime Minister, Commanding General of the Southern Division of Nepal and officiating Senior Commanding General or "Jangi Lat". His eldest daughter is married to Ram Raja, the grandson of Kancha Maya Maharani, one the surviving daughters of Sir Jang Bahadur, residing at Benares, a man of strong character and ability. Accompanied the Prime Minister to England in 1908, by whom he is trusted. Is marked out for the post of Commander-in-Chief in succession to General Bhim Shumshere should anything occur to him or to the present Prime Minister.
- 15th Mar. 1911. *Shamsul Huda, The Hon'ble Haulvi Syed*.—He was elected as Member of the Imperial Legislative Council as their representative by the Mahommedan community of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Is a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. Was first Native Member of the Governor of Bengal's Executive Council. Appointed 1912.
- 11th Sept. 1912. *Sheoparshad, Lala, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E.*—He owns about one-third of Delhi, is a millionaire, banker and Honorary Magistrate with 2nd class criminal powers. Has a good knowledge of commercial matters. He is a Provincial Durbari. Was created a Rai Bahadur on 1st January 1907, and a C. I. E. on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. He is a member of the Deputation which was proposed by Haziq-ul-Mulk Hakim Mahomed Ajmal Khan to wait on His Excellency in connection with Unani and Vedic College, Delhi.
- He had an interview with Lord Minto.
- 19th May 1911. *Sheoraj Singh, Rana Sahib of Thalrai (Khajurgaon), Rai Bareli*.—The Rana owns 130 villages, paying revenue of Rs. 1,31,796. He is an Honorary Magistrate of the 2nd class and an Honorary Munsif. Is an important Talukdar in Oudh. The title of Rana is hereditary.
- 12th June 1912. *Shibata, Mr. T.*—Acting Consul-General for Japan.
- 27th Jan. 1911. *Sinha, Mr. S., Bar-at-Law*.—Was an Elected Member of the Imperial Council (Behar) in 1911. A man of great influence. Editor of the *Hindustan Review*.
- 28th Feb. 1912.
19th Sept. 1912.
20th June 1913.
28th July 1915.
- 10th June 1913. *Sirmoor, Raja Amar Prakash of*.—Sirmoor ranks first among the Simla Hill States and sixth among the States of the Punjab. The ruling family has been in the possession of the State for over 800 years. The country was conquered by the Gurkhas, who were expelled by the British. The State stretches from the Chor and the Giri River to the border of the Amballa Division. The revenue is about 6 lakhs.
- 15th Mar. 1916. He is the son of the late Raja, and his succession has been recognised by the Government of India, subject to the conditions that sentence of death passed by him shall be confirmed by the Commissioner of Amballa Division.
- He was installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieut.-Governor on October 26th, 1911; he was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar in December 1911.
- 15th Sept. 1913. *Sita Nath Ray, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur, of Bengal*.—Is a nominated Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in 1903. He never had an interview with any Viceroy before.
- 19th Dec. 1910. *Sivanandan Parsad Singh, The Hon'ble Kumar*.—Is a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. Son of Raja Camaleshwar Parsad Singh of Monghyr. Both are well known for their loyalty and public spirit.
- 17th Sept. 1912. *Sorabji, Mr. R. K.*—He is a Professor of the Law College, Allahabad, and a member of the Allahabad University. He was recommended for the post of Indian Assistant for Mr. Arnold, but, on the ground of his being a Christian, his name was not considered.
- 28th June 1911.
2nd Oct. 1912.
th Sept. 1913.
26th Feb. 1914.
- Sri Ram, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur, C. I. E.*, Advocate, Lucknow, and an Additional Member of the Legislative Council, United Provinces.—Was a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1905 and 1906 and was presented to His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales during His Royal Highness's visit to India. One of his ancestors rendered valuable services in the

Mutiny and was rewarded with the taluqa of Rasulpur in Oudh. He is a Rai Bahadur, a C. I. E., and a recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal. He is a Hindu Kayasth of enlightened views, who, a few years ago, built and endowed a hospital at Ajudhia at a cost of Rs. 54,000. He is living in Simla with Raja Sir Harnam Singh.

Your Excellency saw him on 28th June 1911 and on 2nd October 1912.

Srish Chandra Sarbadhicari, Babu.—Editor and Proprietor of the *Hindu Patriot*, a daily newspaper published in Calcutta, of very little influence; moderate in tone. 11th Mar. 1911.

The Editor poses himself as being in the confidence of Government, and has been prosecuted for cheating with his associate, Dharitri Narain Ray, an ex-convict, a forger and cheat, who poses as the uncle of the Raja of Mourbhanj, but was acquitted.

Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, The Hon'ble Mr. N.—Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He was President of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress held at Madras in December 1898, and was elected as Madras Delegate to the Surat Congress in 1908. 21st Jan. 1911. 12th Sept. 1912.

Sundar Lal, the Hon'ble Dr., Rai Bahadur, B. A., LL. D., C. I. E.—Is a Nominated Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Is the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University and Advocate of the High Court. He was created a C. I. E. on 1st January 1907. He was sounded as to his willingness to accept a seat on the India Council rendered vacant by Sir K. G. Gupta, but said his orthodox habits would prevent him from ever living in England. Was strongly recommended for the Indian seat on the Executive Council for the United Provinces. 23rd Sept. 1915.

Sundar Singh, Majithia, Sardar.—He belongs to one of the most distinguished families of the Punjab. 10th July 1912. 17th July 1915.

He is the son of the famous Raja Surat Singh. When the Second Sikh War broke out he joined the rebellion from the first. After the battle of Gujrat his jagir, worth Rs. 22,500 per annum, was confiscated, and he was removed to Benares, where he remained under surveillance. During the Mutiny he was conspicuously loyal, and it was due to his personal influence and exertions that the Sikh detachment in Benares remained firm. He displayed conspicuous gallantry in the field on several occasions and was once severely wounded. For his services he was granted a special pension and a valuable jagir in perpetuity. He received the title of Raja and later on C. S. I.

Sirdar Sundar Singh is a man of good education and great public spirit. He has been Secretary to the Chief Khalsa Diwan and the Khalsa College for some years, and it was largely due to his exertions that a large sum was collected in aid of the College nine years ago.

In connection with the Rikabganj affair in Delhi his influence was used entirely on the moderate side. Is a non-official nominated Member of the Punjab Legislative Council.

He had an interview with Lord Minto in 1907.

Surendra Nath Banerjee, The Hon'ble, Babu.—Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He is the Editor and Proprietor of the *Bengalee*, chief organ of the Congress in India, which criticises strongly, usually rancorously, Government measures and individual Government officers. Active opponent of Partition of Bengal and in boycotting European goods. 22nd Feb. 1911. 12th Sept. 1913. 16th Sept. 1915. 16th Mar. 1916.

The Babu is 66 years old, son of an old Calcutta Doctor; formerly in the I. C. S., from which he was dismissed during Lord Northbrook's time, not merely for falsification of records, but also for abuse of judicial powers to the injury of others in order to screen himself from the consequences of failure in performance of his duty. Is a professional agitator and democrat. He has been President of the Indian National Congress. He went home in 1909 as one of the two representatives of the Indian Press at Imperial Press Conference, 1909.

Lord Minto saw him, together with Mr. A. Chowdhury, in connection with Bengal Partition on 19th December 1905.

20th Dec. 1910. *Susang, Kumad Chandra Sinha, Maharaja of.*—Is hereditary Maharaja of
 14th Feb. 1912. Susang and descended from a family that has held rule over the Pargana of
 Susang in Mymansingh and the adjacent wild country of the Garo Hills from
 very early times. The fortunes of the family have somewhat declined. He is
 an orthodox Hindu. Born in 1866 and educated at the Presidency College,
 Calcutta, from where he graduated B. A. in 1899.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Eastern Bengal and Assam, says he is entitled
 to an interview.

22nd Feb. 1911. *Syed Mohammed Sahib, The Hon'ble Nawab.*—Is an Elected Member of
 the Imperial Legislative Council (Madras). Received the title of Nawab as
 Sheriff of Madras on 22nd June 1897.

Lord Minto granted him an interview on 12th June 1908.

Talcher, Raja Kishore Chandra Beerbur Huree Chandan of.—The Raja's State has an area of 399 square miles with a population of 60,432. He took charge of the State in 1901. The State is well administered and the young Chief (aged 30 years) promises well. The highest British authority by whom the Chief has been addressed is the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as Commissioner of Orissa. 24th Dec. 1910.

Talib Mehdi Khan—Was appointed British Minister at Kabul last year. Was Revenue Member, Council of Regency, Bhawalpur State. Is called Malik Talib Medhi Khan. Is an intelligent and excellent revenue officer. Holds a second class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for valuable services rendered by him in the famine of 1899-1900. Is the son of Khan Bahadur Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan, Rais of Darapur, Jhelum District. Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan, Khan Bahadur's family rendered valuable services to the Government. Was appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner by direct appointment. 19th May 1911.

Thackersey, Kt., The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar.—A leading gentleman of Bombay. He is now President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association. He was President of All-India Industrial Conference at Calcutta and of the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of 1904-05. He has taken practical interest in the housing of the poor and in Agricultural Banks and Co-operative Societies. He was a Member of the Factories Commission. Has been an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, and is at present an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Lord Minto granted him interviews on 23rd May 1908 and 5th March 1910. 6th Jan. 1911.

Thapa, Major Gajraj Jung.—Nepalese Envoy.

19th Nov. 1914.

The Tibetan Delegate accompanied by Mr. C. A. Bell.—

30th Sept. 1913.

Tikari, The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh of.—He was appointed to the Bengal Legislative Council in 1909 and is 27 years of age. He owns a 9 annas share in the Tikari Raj, a large estate in Gaya District. He is somewhat weak and easily led, but is thoroughly good-natured and loyal to Government. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal recommended that His Excellency might grant him an interview. 6th Mar. 1912. 20th June 1913.

Tippera, His Highness the Raja of.—Is the Ruling Chief of the State of Hill Tippera, which has enjoyed independent existence from very ancient days. The position of the State is in some ways peculiar, as there is no treaty between it and the British Government. But it has always been loyal. The Raja's family is non-Aryan and is connected with Manipur. But it has been Hinduised for many generations. The Raja is a very large landholder in British territory. He succeeded his father in March 1909—is 27 years old and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns and to visit the Viceroy, but not to have his visit returned. 6th Dec. 1910.

Tonk, H. H. Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, G. C. I. E., of.— 21st Feb. 1914.

Udaipur, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., of.—He was, on the death on the 23rd December 1884 of the late Chief without issue, unanimously selected for the *gadi* by the Maharanis and Sardars. 22nd July 1913.

This selection having been accepted and confirmed by the Supreme Government, His Highness was installed on the 4th March 1885. He was invested with full powers of administration on the 22nd August 1885 and was created a G. C. S. I. in February 1887.

He attended the Durbar in December 1911 and was created a G. C. I. E.

Your Excellency visited Udaipur last year but, owing to illness of His Highness, he was not present at the banquet.

Umar Hayat Khan, The Hon'ble Malik Meer, C. I. E.—He is an Honorary Lieutenant of the 18th Tiwana Lancers (Prince of Wales's Own). He is the head of the large and important Tiwana tribe from which his regiment is chiefly recruited and has rendered good service to the State, both in Somaliland and Tibet. In recognition of his good services, he was awarded C. I. E. in June 1906. Is a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and is at present Nominated Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. 14th Jan. 1911.

Vijiaraghavachariar, the Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti.—Is an Elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

12th Sept. 1913.

26th Feb. 1914.

14th Jan. 1915.

21st Sept. 1915.

15th Mar. 1916.

Vizianagram, The Hon'ble the Raja of.—Is a big Zemindar in the Vizagapatam District. His zemindari has an area of 3,000 square miles and the gross rental is about £185,000 a year and pays as taxes over £30,000 to Government. The title of Raja is hereditary. Is a Member of the Madras Legislative Council. He was granted an interview with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He was accompanied by his son when he visited the Viceroy.

19th Dec. 1910.

Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Nawab, C.S.I.—He is the second-cousin of the Nawab of Maler Kotla who spent some months in Simla in 1909 and lunched one day in August at Viceregal Lodge. For some years there was a great dispute between him and the Nawab, and Lord Minto settled this in favour of him and his brothers.

14th Jan. 1911.

28th Feb. 1912.

21st July 1913.

8th Mar. 1916,

Her Excellency has consented to attend Purdah Party given by his Begum Sahiba in August at the Rink. He had many interviews with Lord Minto.

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